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REPORT

TOPIC Rumanian Mountain Troops

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REFERENCES

PAGES 4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

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REMARKS

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Organization

1. The Rumanian mountain infantry troops were subordinate to the Mountain Corps in Targu Mures (R 36/R 60), which was commanded by Lieutenant General Vasiliu, (fnu).
2. The 1st Mountain Div of the Mountain Corps, commanded by Major General Leonin, (fnu), was located in Targu Mures and was organized into the 7th Mountain Inf Regt in Targu Mures, another mountain infantry regiment and a mountain artillery regiment at unidentified posts. The artillery regiment consisted of one battalion of mountain guns and one battalion of mountain howitzers. The other component units of the division were not known.
3. The 2d Mountain Div of the Mountain Corps, located in Brasov (R 35/X 37), was commanded by Major General N. Ciobotariu. Lieutenant Colonel Presura, (fnu), was chief of the 1st Section, Major Bondoc, (fnu), deputy chief of the 1st Section, and Major Daldeanu, (fnu), chief of the 2d Section. The division was organized like the 1st Mountain Div. It included the 4th Mountain Inf Regt in Campulung (R 35/W 33), and a mountain gun battalion in Codlea (R 35/X 2).
4. A mountain artillery brigade of the Mountain Corps was located in Targu Mures. It was organized into two mountain gun battalions, each consisting of three 4-gun batteries, and two mountain howitzer battalions, each consisting of three 4-howitzer batteries. Some of the guns may since have been replaced by 120-mm mortars.
5. There were several other unidentified units which were directly subordinate to the Mountain Corps.

Other Mountain Units.

6. Mountain units known to officers at the War Academy in the summer of 1949 included the 2d Mountain Howitzer Bn in Baia Mare (S 48/E 90); a mountain infantry battalion in Abrud (R 26/Q 45); another in Dej (S 48/M 15) and a third in Brasov; a mountain gun battalion in Targu Mures; and a mountain unit, probably an engineer regiment, in Adjud (R 46/T 52). A mountain infantry battalion was

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known to have been stationed in Zalau (S 48/L 56) in the summer of 1948.

4th Mountain Inf Regt

7. The 4th Mountain Inf Regt [redacted] was located in the barracks about 200 meters east of the Campulung railroad station on the south-eastern perimeter of the town. 25X1
8. Officers included Lieutenant Colonel Dutescu, (fnu), commanding officer; Captain Ciocoiu, (fnu), political officer; Major Sfiriac, (fnu), chief of staff; Captain Parlea, (fnu), administration officer; Captain (Med) Dr. Badulescu, (fnu), regimental physician; Captain (Vet) Dr. Banateanu, (fnu), regimental veterinarian; an unidentified captain, SIA (Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces) officer; and Major Mihailescu, (fnu), training officer. 25X1
9. The regiment was organized into the headquarters; a mortar battery with six model Recita 120-mm mortars, consisting of three 2-mortar platoons and commanded by Senior Lieutenant Cretu, (fnu); an AT artillery battery with six Soviet 57-mm AT guns and consisting of three 2-gun platoons; an infantry gun company with four Soviet short-barreled 76.2-mm infantry guns, consisting of two 2-gun platoons; the regimental NCO school commanded by Captain Diaconescu, (fnu); the 21st Mountain Inf Bn; and the 27th Mountain Inf Bn.
10. The 21st Mountain Inf Bn was stationed in Campulung. Personnel included Lieutenant Colonel Joan Diaconescu, commanding officer; Staff Sergeant Margareata, (fnu), political commander; Major Baluta, (fnu), director of training; Captain Jon Stanescu, mobilization officer; and Captain Nemteanu, (fnu), assistant director of training.
11. The 21st Mountain Inf Bn was organized into the battalion headquarters, the 1st Inf Co commanded by Lieutenant Plesa, (fnu), the 2d Inf Co, and the 3rd Inf Co commanded by Captain Tramareanu, (fnu). Each infantry company had 12 model ZB light machine guns, one model ZB heavy machine gun, 30 model Critza submachine guns and an undetermined number of model ZB rifles. Each company was to receive two or three 60-mm mortars in case of mobilization. Other units which belonged to the battalion were the machine gun company consisting of nine 5-man squads with one heavy machine gun each; the mortar company commanded by Captain Fiuorescu, (fnu), and consisting of nine 5-man sections each with one model Recita 81.4-mm mortar; and the AT artillery platoon equipped with two Soviet 45-mm AT guns.
12. The 27th Mountain Inf Bn was stationed in Campulung and was commanded by an unidentified lieutenant colonel. Only Captain Guran, (fnu), commanding officer of the mortar company, was known. The organization of the battalion was the same as that of the 21st Mountain Inf Bn.
13. The mountain infantry battalions could be employed independently. They were not designated [redacted] 25X1
14. The 4th Mountain Inf Regt numbered about 1,500 soldiers. About 30 percent of the officers and NCOs were already in active service prior to the capitulation of Rumania in August 1944; about 40 percent had graduated from military schools after March 1945; and the remainder had been selected along party lines. About 20 percent of the officers had been recalled to active duty in 1948.

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15. Recruits inducted in 1948 and 1949 were in active service in the summer of 1949. The induction and discharge of personnel of each class was effected in three phases.
16. Seventy percent of the EM of the regiment were ethnic Hungarians from the Comitates of Trei Scaune, Mures and Nasaud, and 30 percent were Rumanians from the Comitates of Mures and Nasaud. Most of the EM were peasants.
17. About 60 percent of the officers and NCOs were strongly opposed to the Communist regime. The morale of most of the EM was low because of political reasons, insufficient food and clothing and inadequate furloughs.
18. The regiment was horse-drawn. Each battalion had 50 mules. The battalions and regimental units also had an undetermined number of horses. Large-scale purchases of horses for military use were made in Rumania, especially in Transylvania, in September 1949.
19. The majority of the vehicles were horse-drawn peasant carts. The only motor vehicle observed with the regiment was a three-ton truck.
20. The mortars and heavy machine guns were carried on pack saddles, while the 120-mm mortars and the artillery pieces were drawn on sleds. Every man of the regiment had skiing equipment.
21. Officers wore khaki-colored overcoats with dark-green epaulets, collar patches and trimmed cuffs; visor-type caps with dark-green ribbons and piping with the dress uniform, and khaki-colored berets with branch-of-service insignia with the field uniform; khaki-colored coats with dark-green closed collars, epaulets, collar patches and trimmed cuffs; khaki-colored breeches with dark-green trimmings with the service uniform, khaki-colored breeches with the field uniform and khaki-colored long trousers with dark-green trimmings with the dress-uniform; black boots with the service uniform, brown hobnailed mountain boots with the field uniform and brown shoes with the dress uniform; and belts and Sam Browne belts.
22. EM wore khaki-colored berets with the initials RPR on a dark-green background; khaki-colored overcoats and coats with closed collar, dark-green epaulets and collar patches; khaki-colored breeches; laced shoes with the service uniform and hobnailed mountain boots with the field uniform.
23. The former Rumanian uniform, which was of different design, was still worn for training, while the new uniform was worn for reviews, furloughs and field exercises.
24. Rations were largely inadequate. EM were usually given barley-coffee for breakfast, vegetable soup and boiled potatoes, either with or without meat, for dinner, and boiled beans for supper. The daily bread ration of a soldier was 500 grams, the weekly meat ration 750 grams. According to regulations, each soldier was to receive 3,500 calories a day during the training period and 3,200 calories at other times. The food issued never met these requirements.
25. Newly drafted recruits went through a 6-month basic training period and a 6-month period of combat training with day and night exercises at company, battalion and regimental level. The regimental drill

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ground was an elevated plain north of Campulung. An exercise held in the Carpathian Mountains in the area of the Muscel Comitate in May and June 1949 also served the purpose of combing the mountains for partisans. The regiment participated in large-scale field exercises in the Fagaras (R 35/R 80) and Targu Mures areas in the late summer of 1949.

26. No Soviet instructors or advisers were attached to the regiment.

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